# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

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## THE JOURNAL.

*SALISBURY, THURSDAY, JUNE 28.*

FROM THE N. Y. SPECTATOR, JUNE 19.

### *AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE!*

It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the India pestilence which in its progress westward has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America. The CHOLERA has broken out both in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

We have received several letters from Montreal, from which we make the following extracts:—

*Montreal, June 9.*

We regret to say that one vessel from Dublin with a full number of emigrants, has lost 42 persons during her voyage by an unknown disease, as is reported; although the remainder of the passengers and crew are said to be now perfectly healthy. The vessels lies at the quarantine ground, below Quebec. An investigation is going on by physicians, to ascertain and report the character of the disease. Some little alarm was excited, by the supposition that it was the cholera, but the public mind is more at ease within a day or two.

*Montreal, June 11.*

We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and regret to say, that the unknown disease alluded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant passengers on board the Carricks, from Dublin, proves to be the CHOLERA, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing in Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the 9th instant, and several deaths. And we further regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in THIS place, yesterday and to-day, were decided cases of the cholera. We, as well others, are very naturally alarmed—and we are aware that when it becomes known abroad that this dreadful disease exists here, it must operate much to the disadvantage of business generally, and ours in particular—yet we consider it the duty of the Editor to state facts as nearly as they can be collected, and not suppress the information merely because it may injuriously affect their business and interest.

The foregoing extracts are from the highly respectable house of Messrs. H. Gates, & Co.

The following letter from another correspondent, contains all the information, upon this painful subject, official and unofficial, which had transpired at the last advices:—

*Montreal, Monday morning, June 11.*

In order that you may have the most correct information relative to the appearance of the Cholera in this Province, I hasten to transmit to you the following particulars:

It having been reported that the cholera had made its appearance at the Quebec quarantine station, [Grosse Isle,] Dr. Morrin, the Health Commissioner, and Mr. Young, the Secretary of the Board of Health, proceeded to the station, and returned on Thursday evening last.

The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Board:

*Board of Health, Quebec, June 8.*

Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle, in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Isle by order of the Board, has reported that the brig Carricks, James Hudson, Master, from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 3d instant; that there were on board, at the time of her arrival, one hundred and thirty three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the Emigrant shed; that the vessel is undergoing the usual process of disinfection; and that at the time of his departure on the evening of the 7th instant, there was not a case of the Asiatic cholera on the Island.

By order of the Board,

T. A. YOUNG, *Secretary.*

The Quebec Mercury of (Saturday the 9th) however contains the following extract:

*Cholera.*—It is our painful duty to apprize the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. Three deaths had occurred previous to noon this day, and there were two others whose lives were dispaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who were relanded on Thursday evening from Steam Boat Voyageur. One Canadian has been seized with the disorder, he had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been seized with it at Cape Blanc. Every precaution which the circumstance calls for has been taken by the Board of Health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the Lower Town authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for that purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes, and the greatest activity is displayed by the medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

*Three o'clock*—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 15 cases of cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.

"You will, however, notice that this has no connection with the Board of Health, but is a paragraph proceeding from the editor, and founded, no doubt, upon various rumours which are always in circulation in times of agitation and alarm.

"Too much reliance ought not to be put in its contents. The steam-boat Voyageur, already alluded to, arrived here [Montreal] on Saturday evening, very much crowed with emigrants and luggage. She had sailed on Thursday night with a number of emigrants on board, and a large barge in tow. After having proceeded about nine miles, the passengers appear to have got alarmed at the rolling of the boat, which at times, from the vessel being deep in the water, permitted a part of the waves to get into the vessel. The alarm increasing, the passengers, by throwing themselves sometimes to one side and then to the other, made the danger real. Her captain put back to Quebec, and arrived safely about midnight.—The Voyageur again sailed on Friday morning, after disembarking about 200 of her passengers. A case of Cholera was reported to have occurred on board during the passage, and the man died after his arrival here. His widow states him to have been a sickly, consumptive man, subject to the gravel, and totally unaccustomed to fatigue, and attributed his death to the anxiety to which he had been exposed in getting his baggage on board, and other matters. Another man who came up a passenger in the Voyageur, was attacked yesterday morning, and this morning died. He had all the symptoms of the cholera.—He was lately from Cork. The former patient had some of the symptoms of the cholera, but slightly—he was an emigrant from the North of Ireland. Another death is reported to have taken place of a mechanic, named Andrews, who had been among the passengers by the Voyageur.

"Our Board of Health meet to-day at 3, and I shall keep this back so as to give you their bulletin, or their opinion of these cases. The Health Commissioners have, in the meantime, issued orders that no steam-boat come within one hundred yards of the wharf, until after it has been visited by the Health Officer.

"*Three o'clock, P. M.*—The Board of Health have not yet closed their sittings, nor any report issued. The symptoms here, however, approach very nearly to those of the Asiatic cholera, but whether they originated from the crowded state of the passengers in the Voyageur, or have been caused by our late changeable weather, remains yet to be seen."

The influx of emigrants into the Canadas the present season, is enormously great, and altogether beyond precedent in any former year.

On the 9th instant, the steam-boat John Molson arrived at Montreal with 832 passengers, and the Hercules with 740. The smaller boats were crowded, having from 150 to 400 on board. The small ferry-boat Lady Almyer, which plies across the river, was chartered, and carried from Quebec to Montreal 230.

We learn from the Quebec papers that the streets in what is called the Lower Town, "resemble a fair day, from the crowds of emigrants, which are hourly landed from the shipping." It is added that the three steamers, John Bull, British America and Chambly departed from that city with 2500 emigrants, bound to the Upper Province.

The Police of Quebec, as it regards the Lower Town, is very bad. That part of the town which is called the *Cul de Sac*, and which is at this time, probably, filled with emigrants, is one of the most filthy places we have ever seen, and in the summer season it is surprising that disease is not engendered in every dwelling; and no place could be more easily kept clean than that portion of the Canadian capital. The following is the official return of the number of emigrants who have arrived the present year at Quebec, up to the 9th instant:

*Quebec, June 9.*—Total number of Emigrants arrived from the 2d of June to the present date, both days inclusive.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males, | 4,039 |
| Females, | 3,559 |
| Under 14 years of age, | 3,001 |
| Total to date, | 10,599 |
| Previously reported, | 15,101 |
| Total | 25,700 |

### STILL LATER AND MORE DISTRESSING!

A gentleman has just arrived from Quebec, who states that on the 11th there were SIXTY new cases; and that it had extended to the Upper Town, where one gentleman had expired after a few hours illness. It is added that three persons died with the cholera on board the steam-boat in which our informant left Quebec for Montreal.

The Board of Aldermen of this city at an extra meeting held last evening, voted $25,000 to the Board of Health for the purpose of erecting hospitals, &c.

From the Baltimore American.

### HIGHLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

The news from Europe contained in our paper to-day, is of the most intense interest. The loss of the Reform Bill, the defeat and resignation of the Ministers, the return to power of the Duke of Wellington, the uncompromising enemy of the popular wishes,—and the consequent excitement of the people, the uncertainty, alarm, and fearful apprehension which hang over every movement for the future, combine to make a crisis of danger and difficulty beyond calculation. A run upon the Bank was apprehended, meetings were called in the counties, and in Manchester a petition was got up and in three hours signed by 55,000 persons, praying that the *House would refuse supplies until the Reform Bill was passed.* Mr. O'Connell, on the presentation of this petition in the House of Commons, announced a receipt of a similar one from Birmingham, signed by 100,000 names. Mr. Wood in presenting the Manchester petition, declared with great boldness, that "if the King had handed the people over to the borough mongers, *his rule in this country was very insecure.*" "If," said Mr. O'Connell, "the people of England were true to themselves, they WOULD HAVE reform. If the people of Scotland insisted upon Reform, they MUST have it, for, they had never yet insisted upon any thing which they had not obtained. *With their good* BROAD SWORDS, if it were now necessary, he doubted not, they would raise for themselves political independence. The people of Ireland would not, he would answer for them, shrink from their share of the Constitutional contest."

Mr. Buncombe, in reply to Mr. Baring, stated that the public agitation "would be continued, as it ought, until the government was replaced in those hands from which it had been wrested by the *grossest hypocrisy and treachery.*" This language and the out door movements of excitement and agitation, are evidently but the beginnings of evil to the infatuated Tories. They have raised the storm, but let them put it down by force if they can. They have virtually determined that the aristocracy alone shall govern England absolutely, in both houses of parliament let them look to it, that in the end, their power is not annihilated in both. In such a crisis, all that the people want is leaders, and a revolution is but the work of a day;—and the time has seldom been when revolutions did not make leaders, and great ones.

Lord Grey has not deceived his friends, as was feared. While exposed to suspicion for apparent vacillation and irresolution, he was himself deceived, or overawed. It is, as in republican justice it should be, a king who has defrauded an united people of their just expectations, and performed the part of royalty with consistency. It is better for the reputation of liberal principles, that its friends should be clear of this stain, and that the responsibility lies where sincere reformers would desire it to be laid, on the shoulders of a hereditary ruler who can have no sympathy with the people. The lesson of reform may be thus read a page or two further, and to the uselessness of a hereditary legislature, may be added a chapter on the uselessness or mischievousness of a hereditary King. Toryism has sent away the sybil of Reform a second time; it is not to be doubted that her last price will be larger than her first, and that it must be paid.

The packet ship Britannia, also at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 16th May. From the postscript to the New York Commercial and the second edition of the Courier we make the following copious and highly interesting extracts.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in Committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Premier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the king was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creation, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz: twenty five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty five new Peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards, as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which she would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) THE KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE MEASURE PROPOSED, and that refusal of course has ENDED THE WHIG MINISTRY! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government, in the terms reported in succeeding columns.

The debates which have ensued, particularly in the House of Commons, in consequence of this unexpected turn of affairs have been full of spirit.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

*Manchester, (Eng.) May 16, 1832.*

Enclosed I send you two handbills which are posted all over this town, and similar ones are to be seen in every town and village of England. Indeed it is impossible to conceive how much excitement exists on the subject of reform throughout the whole Kingdom, unless you are present to witness it. When the news arrived here of the refusal of the King to create Peers, and of the resignation of the Whig Ministry, large numbers immediately assembled in the principal streets and squares—giving vent to their rage in various ways.

Yesterday a large number of very respectable persons assembled, by previous appointment, and passed a number of resolutions expressive of their dissatisfaction at the conduct of his majesty in this affair.

One of the standards which was carried by the procession, represented the King in an inverted posture with appropriate motto. The people feel that they have been insulted—their forbearance outraged—and their confidence betrayed. The state of feeling is similar all over the Kingdom; and it is now certain that the nation will wait but a short time longer, to obtain what they have heretofore asked as a boon, but which they now *demand as a right.* They must have *the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill*—or I fear we shall have trouble—such as England has known little of for some centuries past.

THE BILL
AND
SOMETHING MORE
**THAN THE BILL.**

The Boroughmongers ever refused to sanction REFORM which the WHIG MINISTERS proposed. They must now consent to the REFORM which the PEOPLE will demand. We were willing to have HALF A LOAF rather than NO BREAD. We must now have a WHOLE LOAF.

The wrongs of ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND must now be redressed PEACEABLY if possible—but at all events redressed. We must stop the SUPPLIES of the nation; that is the remedy.

COURT INTRIGUE.

has for the present prevailed over the *VOICE OF TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS* demanding REFORM.

The King has refused to support his PATRIOTIC MINISTERS, and they have RESIGNED.

*What is to be done Now?*

Let the People petition the Commons to REFUSE the SUPPLIES, and let them FORM ASSOCIATIONS pledged to DISCONTINUE THE USE OF ALL TAXED COMMODITIES. These are the means of destroying the Boroughmongering domination. *It will depend upon the Usurpers whether other measures be resorted to.*

*House of Lords,* May 14.

Last night, almost as soon as Lord Chancellor Brougham had taken his seat on the woolsack, the Earl of Carnarvon rose and said, as the details of the new Administration were not yet formed, he moved that the order of the day for the commitment of the Reform Bill be postponed till Thursday. This was agreed to. Many reform petitions were presented; after which their lordships adjourned.

In the Commons, on the presentation of a reform petition by Mr. Rothven, Lord Ebbington said he could not avoid taking this occasion to advert to the rumors which were now general of the Duke of Wellington having accepted office, and on the condition of bringing in the Reform Bill, the leading features of which had been pronounced by Lord Ellinborough. If that were so, after the Duke's speeches and protests, it would be impossible for him to give any support to such a ministry. If there were any thing like public principle and "public morality" left, he knew not how those who had denounced the Bill, calling it spoliation, revolution and robbery, could take office on the principle of conceding reform. For his own part he would never rest till the whole of the Bill had been obtained.

Sir H. Hardinge declared that there never had been any thing in the Duke's conduct to warrant the charge of "public immorality." As for himself, he was against the Bill, and should continue to resist it as revolutionary. Lord Milton said the Duke had not been charged with public immorality; the position was, that if public men, after such speeches and *protests* against the Bill, or bring in a Reform Bill, it would greatly offend "public morality."—In that opinion he concurred. With respect to the Duke's devotion and loyalty he hoped they were for the good of the people, not in favor of the caprices of any man. Mr. Baring complained of attacks on the Sovereign, and the making of them before he had the opportunity of being constitutionally heard in defence. The Honorable Member added that, though opposed to the Bill, he had expressed himself in favor of "a large measure of reform," as essential to the tranquility of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said Mr. Baring, in that House had been the decided opponent of the Bill. As to the King no charge had been preferred—the charge was an assumption. He agreed that if those who had so decidedly opposed reform were now to take office on the pledge of supporting reform, it would be an extraordinary violation of the public morality. The proposers of the Bill, though they were unable to carry the Bill, would have the consolation of knowing that they had made reform irresistible.—Mr. Duncombe said the rumors were most extraordinary, and used very decided language respecting a "learned" Lord, declaring that his whole public life had been one of political prostitution and tergiversation. As to the Duke, if he now supported the Reform Bill, that would do more to degrade the House of Lords than could any creation of Peers. He was called to order by Sir H. Hardinge, but he repeated that such was his deliberate opinion.

Mr. Beaumont spoke of London being surrounded with troops. Mr. Macauley observed that if such changes were to take place there might be "infamy and office," he was for "honor and the Reform Bill. Sir George Murray asked whether there were not inconsistencies in Lord J. Russell, and Lord Palmerston?—Had they been always such staunch reformers? Lord John Russell asked whether there was any similarity between him and the Duke? Had ever he been an anti-reformer and then changed to a reformer? Had he not always been for extensive reform? Had he ever declared the present constitution of the House to be as perfect as the wit of man could make it? Had he ever declared that as a Minister would resist it? The Duke only twelve days ago was altogether against reform: and his Protest of April 16 declared that the Bill would destroy the Monarchy and the Constitution.—With what public character could the Duke now support the Bill; and in the correspondence with the late Mr. Huskisson the Duke discussed "public character" to be of

consequence for, without it, "there could be no public confidence." His Lordship said he rejoiced that Sir Robert Peel formed no part in these rumored arrangements, into which, if thay were true, "honor could not enter."

The House eventually adjourned, and without transacting any of the business of the day.

The course taken by the King on this question, has drawn down upon his head the fierce wrath of the Reformers throughout the nation. We have only time to note the following,—

Their Majesties visited London on the 12th, as it had been announced that they would do, in the *Court Circular*. They reached the village of Hornslow without any notice being taken of their progress. A party of Lancers, twenty in number, met them at that place, and escorted them. This seems to have been necessary; as, at Brentford, the people had collected in large numbers, and assailed the royal carriage with groans, hisses, &c, and with pieces of mud. This continued along the whole road to London, and in the park, through which it proceeded to the palace. It reached there at half past one. The Duke of Wellington was there, in full uniform, and had been treated by the people, in like manner. Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Cnandos, and Col. Woodford repaired there soon afterwards. Three hours after, the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob, who continued before the palace until between five and six o'clock, cheering and hissing those who passed in and out, as they were friends or foes of the late Ministry. Sir Francis Burdett, passing on horseback, was greeted with three cheers. There was to be a levee on the 16th, and a drawingroom and half the day after; after which, their Majestics were to return to Windsor.

A meeting of the National Political Union was held on the evening of the 12th, at which thousands attended, and a resolution was passed, denouncing any person as a public enemy, who should advise his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, in the existing crisis. A run on the bank for gold was recommended in a placard. Meetings were called in several of the parishes of London, for the purpose of petitioning the house to cut off the supplies.

When the news of the resignation of ministers reached Manchester, the reform committee assembled forthwith, and prepared a petition to the House begging they would grant no further supplies. Fifteen or sixteen thousand signatures were obtained, but the number of petitioners was 21,000. The deputies proceeded with it forthwith to London.

At Birmingham, the council of the political Union were in high debate of the matter. The death bells were all tolled from the evening of the 10th when the news was received till 8 o'clock of the next morning. The report of the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion was received with great enthusiasm, and created a revolution of popular feeling. At Carlisle and Preston, the news seems to have been received with indifference.

At Bolton, the Manchester resolutions to "vote on more supplies" and "pay no more taxes," were re-echoed by the mob. At Bristol, a public meeting of the 'Union' took place on the 11th, and declared that it was 'disgusted' with the proceedings of the House of Lords. Remonstrances were also got up at Bath and Brighton. A dumb peal was rung on the bells of parish church of Sheffield; and the town crier, with his bell shrouded in crape, summoned the inhabitants to assemble in the evening. The Dublin tory papers rejoice in the result.

From the London Times of May 11.

EXPRESS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

SUDDEN AND SPONTANEOUS MEETING OF THE REFORMERS OF BIRMINGHAM AND ITS VICINITY.

BIRMINGHAM Thursday, May 10.

It is scarcely possible to imagine the spirit of excitement into which the town of Birmingham has been thrown by the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords and the resignation of his Majesty's Ministers. The anti-reformers in London may affect to treat this with contempt; but if they had been present in Birmingham this day, we doubt not that another, and a very different feeling would have prevailed in their minds. In this town there is but one feeling.—one firm fixed determined feeling—which it is impossible to suppress. We are morally certain, that if the Bill be not passed, the people will not pay taxes. This they have determined. Indeed as early as 11 o'clock yesterday, the windows exhibited printed placard, of which the following is a copy:—

"NOTICE,

NO TAXES PAID HERE

UNTIL

THE REFORM BILL IS PASSED.

May 9."

LONDON, May 12.

THE WOULD-BE MINISTRY.

That a party are seeking office, and ready even to go all lengths to obtain it, is well known, but it is equally understood that the business of the country cannot be carried on one week by a tory administration. *The House of Commons are resolved not only to reform themselves without the dictation of the House of Peers,* but it was also declared by Mr. Hume, and the declaration was received with loud cheers, that they are not only authorised to *advise* his Majesty but also to CONTROL him.

That they would be satisfied—that a nation would be satisfied, with the annexed list of an embryo ministry is absurd, we give it merely as it has been circulated, in order that the nation may see who *would* be their rulers.

WELLIGTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Baring, | Chancellor of Exchequer |
| Earl Carnarvon, | President of the Council |
| Lord Hill, | Commander-in-Chief |
| Sir Robert Peel, | Home Secretary |
| Lord Wharncliffe, | Paymaster of the Forces |
| Earl of Aberdeen | Foregin Secretary |
| Lord Ellenborough, | Board of Control |
| Earl of Rosslyn, | Lord Privy Seal |
| Mr. Croker, | First Lord of Admiralty |
| Duke of Buckingham, | Lord Lieut. of Ireland |
| Sir James Scarlett, | Attorney General |
| Sir Edward Sugdom | Solicitor General |
| Lord Lindhurst, | Master of the Rolls |
| Earl of Wicklow, | Lord Chancellor |
| Sir John Leach, | Ditto |
| Sir A. Hardinge, | Secretary |
| Mr. Herries, | Secretary at war. |

LONDON, May 13.

*Public Feeling.*—Thursday afternoon, about half past five o'clock a vast crowd of people assembled in the neighborhood of the House of Commons and Palace yard. The Duke of Cumberland, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Rosslyn, passing in company along Parliament st. on horseback, towards the Horse Guards, were recognized and followed by a mob of between 200 and 300 men and boys, *hooting and hissing.* At the entrance of the House Guards the shouts were tremendous, when his Royal Highness, in a good natured manner, made his obedience to the assailants. They were followed by the mob through the Park as far as St. James Palace, when his Royal Highness and the Marquis of Londonderry turned back, at a brisk trot towards the House of Commons, where they alighted. Here they were again assailed with deafening yells and hisses, which continued several minutes, till a formidable force of the police cleared the streets and restored order.

The King it appears had confided to Wellington his resolution to make no Peers, even at the time when Earl Grey declared that he had a *Carte Blanche.*

A large number of the House of Commons have resolved, in a caucus, to refuse the grant of [illegible]

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry was grossly insulted by the people on Sunday the 13, on the occasion of preaching what is called the annual Charity Sermon in London. He escaped however, without any personal injury.

*City of London.*—A Court of Common Council, especialiy summoned, was held on Thursday, at Guildhall in consequence of a requisition most numerously signed, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be adopted in consequence of the proceedings in the House of Lords upon the Reform Bill.

Mr. Galloway then read the resolutions, which were in substance, as follows:—"That the Court has heard with great regret and disappointment the extraordinary and distressing communication made by Ministers, that his Majesty had refused to them the means of carrying through the House of Lords the Reform Bill, which had been passed by a large majority of the House of Commons, and which was required by an overwhelming majority of the people. That the Court was of opinion, that those who had advised his Majesty to withdraw from Ministers the means of carrying the Reform Bill successively, had proved themselves enemies of their sovereign, *and had put to hazard the stability of their country*—that the meeting, therefore felt it to be more especially their duty to adopt every course in their power, to procure the carrying of an efficient Bill of Reform, and until that was done they implored the House of Commons *to withhold the supplies.*"

COMMON HALL.

Friday a meeting of the Livery of London, more numerous, intelligent and determined both in tone and spirit, than any within our recollection, was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of petitioning the Commons House of Parliament to withhold the supplies from the Executive Government, until the Reform Bill, shall have passed into a law; and also of addressing his Majesty to take the necessary steps for securing the immediate passage of reform by a sufficient creation of Peers.

The space between the barries was completely filled, and the aspect of such a vast number of uncovered heads was peculiarly striking, but the unanimity and firmness that distinguished their proceedings was still more impressive than the numbers of the assemblage. All the resolutions were carried without the slightest opposition, unless that given by one single individual in the crowd to each as it was successively proposed deserve the name. Indeed, the meeting seemed to [illegible] eased at this solitary dissentient, [illegible] howed in a very emphatic manner [illegible] ngular union of the livery, and t[illegible] ngth of the general feeling.

*Electors Westminster.*—The electors of Westmi[illegible] met on Friday, pursuant to notice, a[illegible] Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the [illegible] ose of "adopting measures commensurate to the present alarming st[illegible] of the country." The Chair was [illegible] by Sir F. Burdett, who spoke with [illegible] vigor upon the objects of the meetin[illegible] A resolution against the grant of any [illegible] her supplies by parliament, and a [illegible] on founded upon it, to the House o[illegible] mmons, were unanimously adopte[illegible]

From the [illegible] Spectator, June 22.

IMPORANT F[illegible]GN INTELLIGENCE—RESTORA[illegible]N OF EARL GREY AND[illegible] MINISTERS.

We receive[illegible] xclusively.] last evening, by the s[illegible] JOHN AND EDWARD, the London Couri[illegible] f May 16, containing three successi[illegible] postscripts, issued at different hours[illegible] the evening of that day, and also [illegible] etter from our correspondent, anno[illegible]ing the failure of the Duke of Welli[illegible]n to make up a Ministry, and the [illegible]oration of Earl Grey and his Ministe[illegible] to office. The following are extracts:—

COURIER OFFICE, }
Tuesday Even[illegible], May 15, half past 3. }

Reports have[illegible] current for the last hour that Earl [illegible]REY has been sent for by the King, an[illegible] requested to continue in office. Up[illegible] this time, however, we have no author[illegible] to confirm these reports. The D[illegible]e of Wellington was for two hours with [illegible]e King this morning; but nothing has [illegible]ranspired as to the nature of the inte[illegible]iew. It is said, but we know not how [illegible]ruly, that Mr. Croker, Mr. Wynn, Mr Goulburn, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Manners Sutton have refused office.

TWETY MINUTES TO FOUR.

Earl Grey has not been sent for by the King, but [illegible] is confidently asserted that the Duke of Wellington will not be able to form an Administration.

The Earl of Harewood is said to have made a strong representation as to the state of Yorkshire, and generally, of the manufacturing districts in the North. His Lordship has, we hear, declared it impossible to answer for the consequences, if a Government be attempted upon any other principle than that of a large and efficient Reform.

SECOND EDITION.

COURIER OFFICE—five o'clock.

[illegible] afternoon from the King to Earl Grey, his Lordship immediately summoned a Council of the late Ministry, to take into consideration the subject of his Majesty's communication. The Councils met at Earl Grey's residence, in Downingstreet, and has only just broken up.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that Mr. Baring communicated to the House of Commons the fact of the Duke of Wellington not being a Minister, and that Lord Althorp, at the same time, requested the House to suspend deliberations until the result should be known of the sitting of the council to which we have above alluded.

Our private correspondent writes under date of 6 o'clock:

"It is now quite certain that Earl Grey will resume office. Lord Althorp has announced the fact in the House of Commons this evening, and Mr. Baring also stated that the Duke of Wellington is not a Minister."

In a subsequent note he says:

"A second edition of the Standard announcas the recall of Earl Grey." And again half an hour later, he writes as follows:—

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE,
*London,* May 15, 1832, 7 o'clock, P. M.

MESSRS. F. HALL & Co:

Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor, has announced publicly on change, that the whole of the late Administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by Sir H. Parnel. I have this moment seen a gentleman who met him about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact;—should a second edition be published by any of the newspapers previous to the coach leaving for Portsmouth, I will send you a copy.

I am gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
JAMES DAVIES.

A ROW OUT TOWARDS GERMANTOWN.

A person who owned a field through which the Germantown Railroad passes, and declares internal improvements should be called "*infernal* nuisances," took it into his head last week, that it was very hard his cow-pasture should be destroyed, and on Friday night built a fence across the road, of such a construction as in his opinion would put an end to travelling in that direction. On Saturday morning the persons employed on the road loaded the car heavily with curb stones, and laid seige to the out works. The besieged was vociferous in his denunciations; a parley ensued, and both parties sent for an army of lawyers to fight the battle by slang-whanging, but as they did not arrive before the troops employed became vociferous for a pitched battle, the battering ram was brought to bear on the fence, and away went the outworks, posts, *rails,* and all. It is supposed some *talk* will come of this; the lawyers are preparing to speak on the subject, the judges are trying their best wigs on their knowledge boxes, and in the mean time the workmen have full and free possession of the premises.

*Saturday Bulletin.*

The following article, from the New York American Advocate, showing the feelings of those engaged in the manufacturing interest, is published by the request of a friend.

At this time, while our merchants are selling goods, for less *than first cost in England,* the lawyers at Washington are about to reduce the duties on protected articles, in order to encourage larger shipments to our cities.

More goods have been imported into the country for the last two years *than can be paid for,* without selling stocks of some kind for that purpose. Under the present rate of duties it is believed that *dry goods were never so low* in the United States.

The quantity is such, that auction sales are effected without any regard to cost and charges on foreign goods; and if this be true, the tariff is entirely inoperative as to the price the goods sell for.

Reduce the duties, and foreigners pocket the whole amount of that reduction, which will feed and sustain their laborers, and depreciate and diminish ours.

Our specie would have all disappeared from amongst us, if the reduction proposed had been in operation for the last two years, considering the quantity of imported goods that have come into the country.

It is clearly proved, that in proportion as the duties had been less, just so much our country would have been poorer and England richer.

Importations, in amount, have greatly exceeded our exportations, even under the present duties; and what will be our situation if the quantity be increased?

Lower the duties to the foreigners, and we invite all their energies with their purses, to regulate our markets.

*Manufacturers.*—They have no more interests than any other class in the community on the vital subject; destroy them, and our republic will be buried in ruins!

*Specie.*—Called merchandize by the bank, manufacturing, canal, &c. besides a large amount of real estate, sufficient in all to astonish the American people, that are owned by Englishmen, and still we are shipping the precious metals semimonthly to such an extent that banks dare not discount. All this is paid in by British goods, and when our specie fails to pay the balance due for them, our stocks are sold or mortgaged to make up the deficiency.

Shall England own the real estate and valuable stocks in the country, and Americans become their vassals? We cannot pay these foreigners for the mortgages upon us, although the politicians fighting for the "spoils of the enemy," are laboring with their wits to find way to reduce the revenue.

*American System.*—Touch one fibre of the fabric of protection, and a scene will make the wily politicians tremble, as well as business men. Our markets will be crowded to overflowing with foreign goods for the possession of them, our money will all be exported, credit will run down instanter, commercial houses will be shaken, merchants become bankrupts, agriculture will perish for want of markets, and the arts will be paralyzed; manufactures will shut down their gates: their workmen will stroll the country in vain for employment, and will settle down on the land for a mere subsistence, and the villages in the country will cease the hum of industry, the spindle and the loom will not be heard, and the once merry shuttle will be still in its lathe. Yes, Americans, this is scarcely the beginning of the picture of what the reality will be, if party sacrifice your industry.

Real estate will fall down to a nominal value in proportion to the retrograde march of our decline, which is recommended by the enemies of the American System.

During the discusssion on the 4th inst. in the House of Representatives, on the Bill providing for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers, with sundry amendments, Mr. Felder, from this State, said "that if the system proceeded, it must be *at the hazard of the Union.*" Mr. Adams remarked with emphasis on the frequent repetition of the threat of the dissolution of the Union, and stated in a solemn manner, "that if the House should relinquish the system, *the Union would certainly break to pieces,* and WOULD NOT DESERVE TO BE PRESERVED." When Mr. Adams' gravity of character and large experience speak in this manner, it is indeed ominous of days of division and disaster.

*Southern Patriot.*

☞ The South Carolina and Georgia Nullifiers lately partook of a grand dinner, at which a 1000 persons, "more or less," are said to have been present, at the town of Hamburg—a sort of border town between those "*two sister Republics,*" as one of the describers of the feast, affectedly styles the two States. There was a vast deal of wordy reason evaporated, as usual on such occasions, and enough valor to stuff fifty Falstaffs. They voted themselves "*patriots*" of the first water; and proved it by terrifying a poor fellow to death, who very indiscreetly offered a toast, declaring that "in Republics the majority ought to rule, as in Monarchies minorities do." This was quite a heretical sentiment with our Nullifiers, who pretend to be the exclusive guardians of the constitution, and yet set out with denying the very principle on which it is based! If the poor fellow who drank the toast, had not managed to hide himself in the crowd, they would unquestionably have *nullified* him. If the Southern people would stay at home, roll up their sleeves like their Northern brethren, and go to work, instead of traversing the country, and getting drunk over Nullification toasts, they would have less cause to complain of "Hard Times."

*Lynchburg Virginian.*

*Distressing Shipwreck.*—The packet brig Edwina Capt. Sturges, from Charleston for this port, sailed on the 2d, and on the next day in the afternoon, when off Cape Hatteras, was struck by a violent squall, accompanied with rain, hail, lightning and thunder, which threw the brig on her beam ends, when she soon filled: the rigging was immediately cut away and the wreck partly righted.

Providentially, about an hour after the accident, the packet ship Amelia, Capt. Berry, hove in sight, and bore down for the wreck, and rendered every assistance in his power, and succeeded in saving twenty-nine persons. Five had lost their lives, namely, Mrs. Jacob Cohen, and two children, of Santee; Mrs. Champlin, of Macon, who were drowned in the cabin and Johannes Brash, a seaman, washed overboard while letting go the fore sheet.

When Capt. Berry arrived alongside the wreck the survivors were in the most perilous situation, many of them being, at every swell of the sea, covered with water up to the breast, and much exhausted with cold and exertion, and had only their sea dresses on.

*N. Y. Spectator.*

*Another Border War.*—To our great surprise, we learn that there is considerable [illegible] of a battle upon the borders of North Carolina. A number of Georgians, (about 200) have, it is said, trespassed upon the Indian Territory in the western part of this State, for the purpose of digging Gold. An express was despatched with the information to Gov. Stokes, by whom application was made to the President of the U. States, and the result is that two Companies of U. S. Troops, to be commanded by Capt. Armistead and Capt. Guardner, are now on the march from Charleston, S. C. for the scene of action. We shall soon see whether avarice or cowardice predominates in the character of these robbers.

*Observer.*

A London paper of the 5th ult. states that the Rev. C. C. Colton, the author of Lacon, put a period to his existence on Saturday, at Fountainbleau. The dread of undergoing a surgical operation, is the cause assigned for committing this melancholy act.

A lady recently died at Chatellerault aged 88 years. When 37 years old she experienced all the symptoms of pregnancy, and even at length suffered what she conceived to be labor pains. But these ceased, and the enlargement of the size disappeared. She nevertheless remained fully persuaded that she had been pregnant and directed that her body should be opened after her death. This has taken place and proved that she was not deceived. A fœtus was found, the size and weight of which showed that it had proceeded to the full term. It had become almost entirelly ossified. Medical men wishing to have a more minute account of this phenomenon may obtain it by applying to M. Lauray physician at Chatellerault.

*French paper.*

From the Montgomery (Ala) Planter's Gazette.

HISTORY NULLIFIED.

A few days ago, I called at the house of a "WHOLE HOG" Nullifier. The gentleman was wealthy and certainly had every *means* of obtaining information. I had not been long in his company before he introduced the subject of State Rights and the influence of "correct Southern feelings" upon society. After uttering manny bitter denunciations against the Tariff and the authors of it with the importance usual with a man of profound information, he wound up his phillippick by saying, "*I wish the d—d Yankees had never come into America: they have brought their d—d rascally Irish notions with 'em but George M. Troup will ous't em.*"

# The Journal.

**SALISBURY:**

MONDAY, JUYL 2, 1832.


☞ We apologise to our politicians for sending them so empty a dish, by informing them that, at present, the cholera is one of the most absorbing subjects that has fallen under our observation for some time, and, therefore, demands greater attention.

### *THE CHOLERA.*

This much dreaded and pestilential disease it will be seen from an article on our first page, has at last crossed the Atlantic, and commenced its ravages in North America. It is pretty satisfactorily established, contradictions notwithstanding, that it prevails in Quebec and Montreal, in a form more malignant than any of those which distinguished it in Europe. It then behoves the citizens of the United States to use much diligence in preparing for its reception. Every filthy puddle or deposit should be forthwith completely cleansed and disinfected, and be so kept, that no pernicious effluvia arise from them to engender disease. The Chloride of Lime, a sufficient quantity of which may be obtained at the apothecary's for the sum that it would take to buy a "good dram," will be found as good for disinfection as any thing else. Sprinkle it in your damp cellars, ditches, slop-holes, puddles, &c. &c. and then avoid excitement as much as possible; burn tar and tobacco about you for the purpose of neutralizing miasm; live well but not excessively; keep well clothed, and expose yourself as little as possible to the night air; bathe often, taking care that your baths be of short duration, and that your body be in a proper temperature; take moderate exercise, that all the organs of your body may be put into their natural state; avoid too intense study, or too lax a state of mind; rise early and retire to bed at a seasonable hour; be incredulous to terror-striking reports:—do all this, and if you are not already ruined by dissipation, or other constitutional diseases, your chance is very good for an escape. The preservation of health is an important duty, and should not be inadvertently neglected.

Having given our readers some directions preventive of the cholera, we think that some directions for its treatment would not be out of place. The following, from the London Times, dated May the 3d, is sustained by authority which commands confidence:

The usual care must be taken to promote warmth by friction, hot dry flannels, hot water bottles to the feet, and mustard poultices to the chest and other parts of the body. The stomach, but the main reliance is upon the following powders, to be administered every hour in half a tumbler of cold water, viz.:—Carb. of soda half a dram; common salt 20 grains; oxymuriate of potash 7 grains. However irritable to the stomach it may be, the common Seidlitz powder, or effervescent soda draught, will in most cases quiet it; but when it will retain nothing in quantity, a tea spoonful of the carbonate of soda should be dissolved in half a tumbler of water, and given in such quantities as the patient can retain, from a tea spoonful upwards, until the stomach is sufficiently settled to receive the powders. In cases of cholera, however, the most unceasing watchfulness and attention to the patients are required. The success of this treatment, which in many instances was perfectly surprising, induces me to hope that it may be extensively adopted, and I am sure you will confer great benefit on the community at large by its publication.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY WAKEFIELD.

On Thursday last we received the following later intelligence of the cholera in Canada. It is from the New-York Courier and Enquirer extra.

MONTREAL, June 13, 1832.

*Messrs. C. Mills & Co., New York.*

GENTLEMEN:—The intelligence this morning from Quebec is very alarming. The Cholera is raging in every part of that city. Some say that from Sunday morning to Monday night there were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF CHOLERA, *and that nearly all had proved fatal.* Our correspondent writes that up to Monday, 4 o'clock, P. M., twenty-five deaths had occurred in the Hospital alone; and that there was an entire suspension of all the business.

Its effect on business here is not fully known, but it cannot but be very serious. Our Health Officers will not allow the Cholera to exist here although sudden deaths do occur in every part of the town of some unknown disease.

Yours, C. & J. E MILLS.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING JOURNAL, ALBANY, June 16.

Since the slip was printed I have seen gentlemen who assure me that the cause of sickness on board the Steamboat at Whitehall, is Cholera, and that the disease has appeared among emignants at Fort Miller.

T. WEED.

If there be any places in this town, of a filthy character, the commissioners would not be doing more than their bounden duty to have them purified immediately.

The cholera is believed to be both epidemical and contagious. It is fast disappearing in England, as we learn from the last dates. It was thought that in the space of a week, London would be freed from it. It has been comparatively very mild in England. A Liverpool editor has the vanity to think that this is owing to the superior skill of English physicians; but his observation should teach him better: there have been physicians equally as skillful as those of England, as unsuccessful as the veriest quacks. The climate and habits, perhaps, have the regulation of it.

### *AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.*

On the 10th ultimo, the sixteenth anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated in the city of New-York. The Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, President of the Society, presided, and the Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, PETER A. JAY, W. W. WOOLSLEY, JOHN BOLTON, and JOHN PINTARD, Esqrs. acted as Vice-Presidents. An appropriate address was delivered by the President, which was followed by extracts from the Report, read by Mr. BRIGHAM, the Corresponding Secretary. In the Report it was stated, that *thirty-two* new auxiliary societies have been formed, making, with the pre-existing ones, an aggregate number of *eight hundred and eighty-eight* societies, exclusive of numerous branches. During the same period, 115,802 bibles and testaments, in thirteen different languages, have been distributed, making the total number, distributed since its formation, 1,412,500.

The receipts of the year, are $107,059, of which $40,193 88 were in payment for bibles and testaments, $4,571 74 from legacies, $23,555 40 donations for general purposes, 776 07 for the distribution of the scriptures in foreign countries, and the remainder from other sources. The debts due the Banks have been reduced during the year from $34,190 to $22,000. The meetiug was addressed by a number of Reverend Gentlemen, from various parts of the Union.

The friends of this excellent and worthy undertaking have an abundance of reason to be peculiarly gratified at the progress of its consummation. But sixteen years have elapsed since their exertions have been in operation under the present grand system, and nearly a *million and a half* of copies of the scriptures are now disposed of in supplying those who, through disinterested carelessness, would, perhaps, have remained always without them. The influence which this dissemination will exert, will be felt by posterity, at least, to say nothing of the present generation, to the merited honor of the memories of those piously disposed persons who have been engaged in it. It was an undertaking of great magnitude, and with many, at first, very doubtful of success; but at present such views are materially changed. It is a striking proof of the fact, that by *proper* management and perseverance, any thing which has a tendency to promote good among mankind, of what sort soever it may be, can be accomplished. It is quite certain that no effect, that may not properly in the abstract, be attributed to other more immediate causes, will result from bible societies, and that nothing ... that incalculable benefits will be conferred on mankind through the operations of the grand fundamental principle of all good. The improved state of posterity, or even of the present generation, may be reasonably attributed to the "march of refinement," without considering what gives the march of refinement its impulse; but when this is rightly examined another cause is found, the principle of which is immutable, proceeding from the Throne of the Great JEHOVAH. In the same manner, the security of life, liberty and property, is attributed to the wholesomeness of the laws only, when the moral and religious principle which gives them their whole strength and power is disregarded. Therefore, it cannot be, that any thing but that which promotes the happiness of man can result from the distribution of the scriptures.

### *BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.*

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 3d of May last. Lord Bexly presided. The Report, read by Mr. Brandram, stated, "That though the income of the society was less by £13,000 than last year, if they were to deduct the legacies made in 1830 and 1831, there had been an increase of £647 on the subscriptions. The number of bibles and testaments issued amounted altogether to 683,888, the greatest number issued in one year. There had been 260 new subscription societies —4,000 copies of the Bible had been distributed in Manchester—the Prussian Committee had distributed 530,000 copies—170,000 had been distributed in France—40,000 in Malta—1200 in Greece—14,000 in Calcutta—great progress had been made in the West Indies, and 1000 copies had been distributed in Mexico—many auxiliary societies had been formed in the United States and in Scotland; and 1800 copies of the New-Testament had been distributed among the Jews in Hebrew.

*Bishop of Vermont.*—At a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Vermont, on the 31st of May, the Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, of Trinity Church, was elected Bishop of the State.

*Sugar Crops in Louisiana.*—It is stated in the Attakapas Gazette of the 16th of May, that the sugar crops in that district of the state, present a most favorable aspect. It is calculated that the present crop, should the grinding season prove propitious, will be one-third better than the last.

### *"Knowledge is power."*

To establish this ... but little argument. Observation ... sufficient. When we turn our eyes to ... gn governments, & in them see the ma... governed without their consent by the ... we cannot perceive any other cause ... it than the ignorance of the one, ... the knowledge of the other. Were all ... ally enlightened, there would be a diffi... t order of things: the many would go... and be governed in common with the... Knowledge is the essence of good... vernment. Where knowledge general... revails, the people will govern themse..., by appointing their own rulers, s...dering to them their authority, to ...ide for the general welfare, and ... execute justice, holding them accou...ble to public will for their official co...ct. Where the people thus govern... ey should be enlightened, or the ...vernment will be abused by the cunn... and corrupt, and rendered but little ...er than a monarchical one. The ...ple of the United States are more ...erally intelligent than those of any ot... nation: hence it is that they govern ...emselves well by kee...ping their rule... responsible. Although they are very intelligent, great ignorance pre...ils. Many have not, for the want ... knowledge, independence enough to ...ake an uninfluenced choice at electio..., the consequence of which is deleteri... to liberty. Of this kind there are ...ough to turn the scale sometimes, to ...e injury of our government. The m...re ignorant one is the less capable he is ... making a judicious choice; and ...n if uninfluenced, he strikes at random, and hits the wrong as often the right one.

How then shall the government of the United States or of North-Carolina increase in purity and usefulness? The answer must be ready with the reader—the people must obtain more knowledge. In many states a system of education is adopted, that places it in the power of all who will receive instruction to reap its advantages; and the flourishing condition of those states must be ... [illegible]

This is worthy of the serious consideration of the people of this state. The importance which is attached to it should not have suffered it to pass so long unnoticed. The legislature should take up the subject and lay it before the people, together with such useful information as can be obtained, as soon as possible. A few sincere and zealous advocates interspersed among the great body of the people, could, no doubt, in a short time, do much to bring about the accomplishment of this useful measure. By the benefits which it would confer ... thousands, who might dwindle out a useless life in obscurity, would be enabled to rise to usefulness and eminence, and ... probably become the brightest ornament of our state.

Damages, to the amount of two thousand dollars, have been awarded by the Superior Court of Put...am county, in Georgia, to a young la..., for words spoken against the purity ... her character by the defendant.

Dr. Caldwell, says the Charleston Courier, has discover... that cholera may be generated by a large body of lumber lying exposed ... rains and the action of the sun. It r...ains to be seen whether this theory wi...stand the test of experiment.

*Accident.*—A stage in which were several Methodist Clergy...n, returning, home from the Genera... Conference, in descending Pollock Mo...ain, about ten miles this side of Cum...land, was precipitated over a precip... and the following persons injured: Bishop Soule, lip cut, and slighily br...d; Rev. David Young, collar bone ...ken, and otherwise much bruised; ... J. B. Finley, face and arm bruised a...ut; Rev. A. N. Elliot, and Rev. T. ...orris, bruised; Rev. Mr. Green, a... broken; Rev. Mr. Edmondson, face m...gled.

The Richmond Enquir... has declared that the President will ...tive any bill for the renewal of the cha... of the Bank of the United States. T... Alexandria Gazette remarks—"Thi... not the first time that the Enquirer has ...dicted the veto." The phrase should ... *bespoken* the Veto. Dictation to the ...esident is intended.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which speaks the sentiments of the ...mercial community of New York, a...pears to be willing to take the bill ... Secretary M'Lane as a just ad adequa... modification of the Tariff.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

FELLOW GROG-DRINKERS!

The cholera is fast approaching, and soon will be here! Of all folks, they say, we who are in the habit of "popping long-cork," and "spoiling white-face," are the most exposed to its dreadful ravages. I am determined, for my part, to abandon the practice, though it be like drawing an eye-tooth, and live temperately; and most earnestly solicit my fellows to do likewise. Hark ye, fellows, it will never do to leave our estates a prey to Doctors and Undertakers! No; never. We must hide our bottles and glasses until the cholera has gone, that we may not go with it. It is in most of the cases in America, fatal; and if we do not try to prevent our seizure by it, some of us may be compelled to make our final elopement before we are quite ready. The proverb says, "a stitch in time saves nine:" so I thought I would give all of you the hint which I have taken.

REFORMED.

Mr. Houghton, the "fire king" exploded during his philosophical displays at Columbia. He has hitherto been successful in restoring poisoned cats, but a dose of Nullification oil administered to one of those respectable animals, was too much for him. The cat died instantly notwithstanding its "nine lives." No body will marvel at the above item, we take it. Any created existence whether hiped, triped or qnadruped, that can stand such an ordeal, may be safely put down as immortal.

*Camden Journal.*

The Charleston Irish Volunteers in the exuberance of their veneration for the memory of Sumter, came very near marching in battle array upon the Editor of the Irishman and tossing him and his types into the harbor. The Editor is a Union man, and the Captain of the "Volunteers" is clear, it seems, for nullification. It is really one of the most "peaceable" parties—this nullifying party, that ever we heard of.

*Camden Journal.*

Miss Livermore, the preacheress who is now holding forth at Washington, commence about the first of the next Presidential term. It dont look much like it now, as it strikes us.

*Camden Journal.*

*Appointment by the President.*—As much alarm prevails in some portion of the United States with regard to the Comet, the President has appointed *Davy Crocket* to stand on the Alleghaney mountain, to catch it, and wring off its tail.

We observe in a Southern paper a statement of the alleged circulation of the Washington Globe, with some allusion to that of the National Intelligencer. We envy not the success of our neighbors, whatever it may be: but we take upon ourselves to express our belief that no newspaper in the United States has a circulation as great as that of the National Intelligencer—nor any one a subscription list more stable or more certainly increasing than ours.

*Nat. Int.*

A Bulbous Root, found in the hand of an Egyptian Mummy 8000 years old, on bring put in the ground, vegetated as fresh as ever. So much for the greater durability of vegetable than animal life. Those who reared the pyramids are forgotten—the pyramids themselves shall crumble and be as dust, while the grass which grows at their base, to borrow the touching reflection of Maturin, shall be renewed from day to day.

*Charleston Courier.*

## Married,

In Iredell county, on Thursday the 17th of May, by A. Howard, Esq. Capt. *Samuel McConnell*, to Miss *Nancy Fitzgerald*, daughter of David Fitzgerald, Esq.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. *John R. Robey*, to Miss *Maria Nesbitt*.

## Died,

In this County, on the 19th ult. Mrs. SARAH TROTT, aged about 91 years.


## Æronaut.

THIS thorough bred horse, (sired by the imported horse Eagle,) will stand the ensuing season at Charlotte, on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis's, seven miles north of Charlotte, on Wednesdays and Thursdays; at Concord, on Fridays and Saturdays. Six Dollars will be charged for the Season; Four Dollars the Single Leap; Eight Dollars the Insurance. The season will commence on the 15th of March and will end on the 1st of July. For further particulars, see hand-bi...

3791t THE PROPRIETOR.

## TO RENT,

THE *STORE ROOM* in the south-corner of the MANSION HOTEL, now occupied by Messrs. Clayland & Torrence, one of the most public and best stands in town.

Possession given on the 15th of September. For terms, apply to

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agent.*

*Salisbury, June* 20, 1832. 9t221

## TO RENT,

THE *STORE HOUSE* on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Kyles & Meenan. It is large and commodious, and for business, not surpassed by any other stand in the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ANDREW MATTHIEU.

*Salisbury, June* 21, 1832. 9t221.

☞ The *Fayetteville Observer* will publish the above four weeks, and forward his account for payment.

A. M.

## *BUTCHERING!!*

### *John I. Shaver*

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

*June* 16, 1830. 213tf

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of Sixty Dollars on me, payable to Wm. O. Chaffin, in the Forks of the Yadkin. It has been transferred to a Mr. Maxwell of this county. The note is forged: therefore I am determined to pay not a cent of it.

WM. HADEN.

Rowan county. June, 1832. 4t315

## *Twenty-Five Cents Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Salisbury, on the 16th instant, JACOB BIRD, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmithing Business. All persons are forwarned from employing or harboring him, as they, by doing so, expose themselves to the penalties of the law. The above mentioned reward, together with a crooked horse-shoe nail, will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at my anvil.

FREDERICK MOWRY.

Salisbury, June 21, 1832.—4t315

## JUST RECEIVED,

*by the Salisbury Auxiliary*

### *Tract Society,*

AND for sale at their Depository, at Michael Brown's, the following Books, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 copies of Baxter's Saints' Rest, | 37½ |
| 25 do. Doddridge's Rise & Progress, | 37½ |
| 25 do. Persuasives to Early Piety, | 37½ |
| 25 do. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, | 37½ |
| 20 do. 12 Sermons to the Aged, | 10 |

PHILIP L. SINK, *Secretary.*

*June* 12, 1832. 2t393

## ATTENTION!

## ROWAN TROOPERS,

YOU will parade in the town of Salisbury on the FOURTH OF JULY next, at 10 o'clock, equipped complete in the uniform of the company. Those who do not attend and equipped, may rest assured that the law will be enforced against them.

By order of the Captain.

J. C. OWENS, *O. S.*

*June* 16, 1832. 3t394

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will make application, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for fifty shares of Bank Stock, originally granted by the President of the State Bank of North-Carolina.

ROBEET W. SMITH.

*Cabarrus County, May* 7, 1832. 3mt401


## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Equity, Spring Term, 1832.

AMOS JACOBS vs. George W. Locke and others It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Madison, one of the parties defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Ysdkin and Catawba Journal, that the said John Madison appear at the next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead or answer, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, JOHN MUSHAT, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, the 21st day of June, 1832.

JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

6t218. pr. ad. $3.00

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1832.

MCKNEELY & KNOX *vs.* the Heirs at Law of James Stewart. Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William F. Stewart, Finlay G. Stewart and James G. Stewart, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and file their answer to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment be rendered pro confesso.

Teste. A. SIMONTON, *C.*

6t397 pr. adv. $2.50.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

BY N. B. WILLIS.

*The Cholera—A Masque Ball—The Gay World—Mobs—Visit to the Hotel Dieu.*

You see by the papers, I presume, the official accounts of the Cholera in Paris. It seems very terrible to you no doubt, at your distance, and truly it is terrible enough, if one could realize it any where; but many here do not trouble themselves about it, and you might be in this metropolis a month, and if you observed the people only, and frequented only the places of amusement and the promenades, you might never suspect its existence. The weather is June like, deliciously warm and bright; the trees are just in the tendering green of the new buds, and the public gardens are thronged all day with thousands of the gay and idle, sitting under the trees in groups, laughing and amusing themselves, as If there was no plague in the air, though hundreds die every day. The churches are all hung in black, there is a constant succession of funerals; and the biers and hand barrows of the sick, hurrying to the hospitals, at every turn, in every quarter of the city. It is very hard even to treat them seriously. I was at a masque ball at the *Theatre dest Varietes* a night or two since, at the celebration of the *Mi Careme*, or half lent. There were some two thousand people, I should think, in fancy dresses, most of them grotesque and satirical, and the ball was kept up till seven in the morning with all the extravagant gaiety, noise and fun with which the French people manage such matters. There was a *Cholera waltz* and a *cholera galopade*, and one man immensely tall, dressed as a personification of the *Cholera* itself, with skeleton armour, blood-shot eyes, and other horrible appurtneances of a walking pestilence. It was the burden of all the jokes, and all the cries of the hawkers, and all the conversation; and yet, probably, nineteen out of twenty of those present lived in the quarters most ravaged by the disease, and many of them had seen it face to face and knew perfectly its deadly character!

As yet, with few exceptions the higher classes of society have escaped. It seems to depend very much on the manner in which people live, and the poor have been struck in every quarter, often at the very next door to luxury. A friend told me this morning, that the porter of a large and fashionable hotel, in which he lives, had two cases in the airy quarter of St. German, in the same street with Mr. Cooper, and nearly opposite. Several physicians and medical students have died too, but the majority of these live with the narrowest economy, and in the parts of the city the most liable to impure effluvia. The balls go on still in the gay world; I presume they would go on if there were only musicians enough left to make an orchestra, or fashionists to compose a quadrille. I was walking home very late from a party the night before last, with a captain in the English army. The gray of the morning was just stealing into the sky; and after stopping amoment in the *Place Vendome*, to look at the column, stretching apparently unto the very stars, we bade good morning and parted. He had hardly left me, he said, when he heard a frightful scream from one of the Houses in the *Rue St. Honore*, and thinking there might be some violence going on he rang at the gate and entered, mounting the first stair case that presented. A woman had just opened the door, and fallen on the broad stair at the top, and was writhing in great agony. The people of the house collected immediately; but the moment my friend pronounced the word cholera, there was a general dispersion, and he was left alone with the patient. He took her in his arms, and carried her to a coach stand without assistance, and driving to the *Hotel Dieu*, left her with the *Sœurs de Charite*. She has since died.

As if one plague was not enough, the city is still alive in the fauxbourgs with the revolts. Last night, the *rappel* was beat all over the town, the national guard were called to arms and marched to the *Porte St. Denis*, and the different quarters where the mobs were collected.

Many suppose there is no cholera except such as is produced by poison: and the *Hotel Dieu* and the other hospitals are besieged daily by the infuriated mob, who swear vengeance against the government, for all the mortality they witness

I have just returned from a visit to the *Hotel Dieu*—the hospitals for the Cholera. Impelled by a powerful motive, which it is necessary to explain, I had previously made several attempts to gain admission in vain; but yesterday I fell in fortunately with an English physician who told me I could pass with a doctor's diploma, which he offered to borrow for me of some medical friend. He called by appointment at seven this morning to accompany me on my visit.

It was like one of our loveliest mornings in June—an inspiring, sunny, balmy day, all softness & beauty--and we crossed the Tuileries by one of its superb avenues, and kept down the bank of the river to the Island. With the errand on which we were bound in our minds, it was impossible not to be struck very forcibly with our own exquisite enjoyments of life. I am sure I never felt my veins fuller of the pleasure of health and motion; and I never saw a day when every thing about me seemed better worth living for. The splendid palace of the Louvre with its long *facade* of nearly half a mile, lay in the mellowest sunshine on our left; the lively river, covered with boats, and pannelled with its magnificent and crowded bridges on our right; the view of the island, and its massive old structures below, and the fine gay towers of the church of *Notre Dame*, rising, dark and gloomy in the distance, rendered it difficult to realize any thing but life and pleasure. That under those very towers, which added so much to the beauty of the scene, there lay a thousand and more of poor wretches dying of a plague, was a thought my mind would not retain a moment.

Half an hour's walk brought us to the *Place Notre Dame* on one side of which, next this celebrated church, stands the hospital. My friend entered, leaving me to wait till he had found an acquaintance of whom he could borrow a diploma. A hearse was standing at the door of the church, and I went in for a moment. A few mourners with the appearance of extreme poverty, were kneeling round a coffin, at one of the side altars; and a solitary priest with an attendent boy, was murmuring the prayers for the dead. As I came out, another hearse drove up, with a rough coffin, scantily covered with a pall, and followed by one poor old man. They hurried in, and I strolled around the square. Fifteen or twenty water-carriers were filling their buckets at the fountain opposite, singing and laughing; and at the same moment four different litters crossed towards the hospital, each with two or three followers or relatives of the sick, accompanying them to the door, where they parted from them, most probably forever. The litters were set down for a moment before ascending the steps; the crowd pressed around and lifted the coarse curtain; farewells were now exchanged, and the sick alone passed in. I did not see any great demonstrations of feeling in the peculiar cases that were before me; and I can conceive, in the almost deadly certainty of this disease, that these hasty partings at the door of the hospital might often be scenes of unsurpassed suffering and distress.

I waited perhaps ten minutes more. In the whole time that I had been there, twelve litters, bearing the sick, had entered the *Hotel Dieu*. As I exhibited the borrowed diploma, the thirteenth arrived, and with it a young man, whose violent and uncontrolled grief worked so far on the soldier at the door, that he allowed him to pass. I followed the bearers to the ward, interested exceedingly to observe the first treatment and manner of reception. They wound slowly up the stone staircase to the upper story, and entered the female department—a long low room, containing nearly a hundred beds, placed in alleys scarce two feet from each other. Nearly all were occupied, and those which were empty my friend told me were vacated by death yesterday. They sat down the litter by the side of a narrow cot, with coarse but clean sheets, and a *Sœur de Charite*, with a white cap, and a cross at her girdle, came and took off the canopy. A young woman of apparently twenty-five, was beneath, absolutely convulsed with agony. Her eyes were started from their sockets, her mouth foamed, and her face was of a frightful livid purple. I never saw so horrible a sight. She had been taken in perfect health only three hours before, but her features looked to me marked with a year of pain. The first attempt to lift her produced violent vomiting, and I thought she must die instantly. They covered her up in bed, and leaving the man who came with her hanging over her with the moan of one deprived of his senses, they went to receive others, who were entering in the same manner. I inquired of my companion how soon they would be attended to, He said "possibly in an hour," as the physician was just commencing his rounds." An hour after this I passed the bed of the poor woman; and she had not yet been visited. Her husband answered my question with a ring voice and a flood of tears.

I passed down ward, and found nineteen or twenty in the last agonies of death. They lay perfectly still, and seemed benumbed. I felt the limbs of several, and found them quite cold. The stomach only had a little warmth. Now and then a groan escaped those who seemed the strongest; but with the exception of the union signs of much suffering. I had two who must have been dead half hour, undiscovered by the attendants. One of them was an old woman, early gray, with a very bad expression of face, who was perfectly cold—lips, limbs, body and all. The other was younger, and looked as if she died in pain. Her eyes appeared as if they had been forced half out of the sockets, and her skin was of the most livid and deathly purple. The woman in the next bed told me she had died since the *Sœur de Charite* had been there.

It is horrible to think how these poor creatures suffer in the very midst of provisions that are made professedly for their relief. I ask why a simple prescription might not be drawn up by the physicians, and administered by the numerous medical students who were in Paris, that as few as possible might suffer from delay. "Because," said my companion, "the chief physicians must do every thing *personally*, to study the complaint." And so I verily believe more human lives are sacrificed in waiting for experiments, than ever will be saved by the results. My blood boiled from the beginning to the end of this melancholy visit.

I wandered about alone among the beds till my heart was sick, and I could bear it no longer and then rejoined my friend, who was in the train of one of the physicians, making the rounds. One would think that a dying person should be treated with kindness. I never saw a rougher or more heartless manner than that of the celebrated Dr. ——, at the bedside of these poor creatures. A harsh question, a rude pulling open of the mouth, to look at the tongue, a sentence or two of unsuppressed commands to the students on the progress of the disease, and the train passed on. If discouragement and despair are not medicines, I should think the visits of such physicians were often turned away [illegible] gone, in every instance that I saw, with an expression of visibly increased distress. Several of them refused to answer his questions altogether.

On reaching the bottom of the *Salle St. Monique*, one of the male wards, I heard loud voices and laughter. I had noticed much more groaning and complaining in passing among the men, and the horrible discordance struck me as something infernal. It proceeded from one of the sides to which the patients had been removed who were recovering. The most successful treatment had been found to be *punch*, very strong, with but little acid, and being permitted to drink as much as they would, they had become partially intoxicated. It was a fiendish sight, positively. They were sitting up, and reaching from one bed to the other, and with their still pallid faces and blue lips, and the hospital dress of white, they looked liked so many carousing corpses. I turned away from them in horror.

I was stopped in the door-way by a litter entering with a sick woman. They set her down in the main passage between the beds, and left her a moment to find a place for her. She seemed to have an intervel of pain, and rose up on one hand, and looked about her very earnestly. I followed the direction of her eyes, and could easily imagine her sensations. Twenty or thirty death-like faces were turned towards her from the different beds, and the groans of the dying and the distressed came from every side. She was without a friend whom she knew, sick, of a mortal disease, and abandoned to the mercy of those whose kindness is mercenary and habitual, and of course without sympathy or feeling. Was it not enough alone, if she had been far less ill, to embitter the very fountain of life, and kill her with mere fright and horror? She sank down upon the litter again, and drew her shawl over her head. I had seen enough of suffering, and left the place.

On reaching the lower staircase, my friend proposed to me to look into the *dead room*. We descended to a large dark apartment, below the street level, lighted by a lamp fixed to the wall. Sixty or twenty bodies lay on the floor, some of them quite uncovered, and some [illegible] in mats. I could not see distinctly enough by the dim light, to judge of their discoloration. They appeared mostly old and emaciated.

I cannot describe the sensations of relief with which I breathed the free air once more. I had no fear of the cholera, but the suffering and misery I had seen oppressed and half smothered me. Every one who has walked through a hospital, will remember how natural it is to subdue the breath and close the nostrils to the smells of medicine and the close air. The fact too, that the question of contagion is still disputed, though I fully believe the cholera *not* to be contagious, might have had some effect. My breast heaved, however, as if a weight had arisen from my lungs, and I walked home, blessing God for health with undissembled gratitude.


NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

**MICHAEL BROWN**

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of goods, selected by himself in Philadelphia and New-York, from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes, from his attention to business, the quality of his goods, and the extreme lowness of prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising every article usually kept in stores.

*May* 10, 1832. 3mt401

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

**No Sham!**

THOSE wishing to purchase GOODS at the *New-York Prices*, can now have an opportunity of doing so by applying at

**KYLES & MEENAN'S**

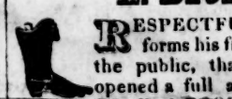
in Salisbury. They will continue to sell at these prices, for Cash alone, until the business shall be closed.

Those indebted to the FIRM, are requested to make immediate payment.

5t393

**BOOT AND SHOE STORE.**

**E. DICKSON**



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a full assortment of Gentlemen's [illegible] all in New-York, and in Newark, New Jersey, and which he will warrant to be of the best quality. I any work, which he sells, should rip, it will be repaired gratis; but no other Northern Hork will be repaired without pay.

His store is four doors south of the Court Aouse, on the main street, adjoining the wpothecary Store, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Boots and Shoes of his own, as well as northern manufacture. He has made arrangements so as to receive shoes and boots, at all times, when ordered, which will enable him to keep up a supply, so that when customers call they will not be disappointed.

All orders from a distance, either wholesale or retail, will be punctually attended to. He manufactures coarse Shoes for laboring hands; and will furnish planters with any quantity they may want, which shall be of the best materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced in the business, but by Journeymen. Where five or more planters, living out of the county, shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of Shoes each, he will have them delivered at their own houses. All shall be warranted to be out of the best materials.

☞ Ten Journeymen Shoemakers will find immediate employment by applying to

EBENEZER DICKSON.

*Salisbury, April* 16, 1832. 384tf

**H H. BEARD,**

**TAILOR,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New-York Fashions, from A. F. Saguezs, of New-York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this county. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

HORACE H. BEARD.

*Salisbury*, 1832. 378tf

**NOTICE.**

THE exercises of the FEMALE SCHOOL, in Statesville, will be resumed on the first Monday in July. We consider it unnecessary to state, that in this school is taught every important branch of Female Education, both useful and ornamental.

A Music teacher, well qualified, has been employed to instruct on the Piano Forte.

TERMS—AS FOLLOWS:

TUITION.—$10 per session of five months. No extra charges for the Ornamental Branches, music excepted.

For instruction in Music, $20.

Boarding can be obtained in good houses, at the low rate of $6.25 per month.

M. A. CALDWELL.

3t294

**Blank Deeds for sale here**

**Constable's Warrants,**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

*Prospectus of a New Volume.*

**ATKINSON'S CASKET**

OR GEMS OF

LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

*Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.*

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficeint, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvemants in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of *original matter*, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some pericdicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are [illegible] which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *et ceteras* which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for $2 50; or for $3 if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy *gratis*, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830, supplied to order.

☞ Orders *free of postage*, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

**New Fashions!**

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with Minister's Fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first-rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work, in his line, on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of Cutting garments, can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

6mt402

**Notice.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

**Clayland & Torrence,**

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them to R. M. Clayland for payment; and those indebted, will make payment immediately, as it is necessary to close the business of the late firm.

R. M. CLAYLAND,
A. TORRENCE.

**Fayetteville Paper Mill.**

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.

*Equity Blanks for sale here.*